

The Middletown Transcript.

VOL. XXXI.—NO 24

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1898.

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OUR FIGHT FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

The Perils That Confront the Soldiers of Major General Merritt—Some Queer Facts About the Islands Uncle Sam May Acquire.

Rear Admiral Dewey may well repeat the famous words of Marshal MacMahon, "I'm here; I'm here; here I shall remain." He has Manila at his mercy and when re-enforced by 15,000 troops under command of Major General Merritt, the new military governor of the Philippines, and by the cruisers Philadelphia and Charleston and the formidable monitor Monterey, no force the Spaniards have at their disposal will be able to dislodge him. Our soldiers, however, will be face to face with many perils. The climate is said to be worse than that of Cuba. The heat is almost unbearable to an unacclimated person, deadly fevers are prevalent in Manila and the bubonic plague in epidemic form prevails at Hongkong, only 600 miles from Manila, and at several points in the Philippines. This disease, according to accepted reports, is more fatal than yellow fever and preys with particular violence upon unacclimated strangers. Trifling earthquakes are of almost daily occurrence and now and then one of tremendous force kills hundreds of people. Then there is the simoom that sweeps over sea and land, leaving death and desolation in its wake.

The American troops, with Dewey's example before them, will not shrink before such perils. They are strong and brave, and their leader, Major General Wesley Merritt, is a soldier of experience who knows the magnitude of his task, but is fully competent to carry it out successfully.

The Experience of Consul Elliott.

Isaac M. Elliott of New York, who was United States consul at Manila two years ago, tells some interesting facts of the climate and of Spanish misgovernment in the Philippines. Spanish officials in the Philippine capital, alarmed at the growth of American trade in the islands and determined to stamp it out, were angered by Elliott's vigorous defense of American rights. Spain asked for his recall, trumping up the charge that he was aiding the insurgents. The administration, unwilling to offend the Madrid foreign office, transferred Elliott to La Guayra. Two months after Consul Elliott set sail from the Philippine capital the colonial officials had driven from the islands the last of the American commercial houses. This was the house of Warner, Blodgett & Co., which had built up a great business, the profits of 1895 amounting to \$284,000, and the money handled in the cash department alone amounting to \$4,000,000.

Heavy taxes had to be paid by the last American company into the overflowing private purses of the corrupt Spanish officials, and these taxes increased as American sympathy with the Cuban insurgents increased. Spanish hatred of Americans. Extraordinary fines were levied. The collector of customs at Manila receives three-fourths of the fines he collects for the government, and the New York Sun says it is a matter of record that the customs official who helped to drive Americans out of the islands put away \$78,999.60 into his own pockets in 22 months. The law provides that an importer must pay a fine of \$100 for every article listed in the invoice found to be false. The collector of customs at Manila paid a \$100 fine because one cobblestone out of thousands was missing in a cargo.

A Robbery Foiled.

The most high handed attempt at robbery was made the summer before Consul Elliott left the Philippines. One afternoon a customs official called at the company's office and handed a bill for \$32,385.15 to Blodgett, saying that it must be paid within 24 hours. Some smuggled goods had been found in the suburbs of Manila, and the customs collector charged that he could not make \$25,000 in any easier way than by charging the smuggled goods against the American ship Emerald. Even had the company been disposed to pay this fine, the money could not have been had within 24 hours, for the following day was Sunday. The order, which was from the supreme court, gave notice that if the fine was not paid the company's property would be confiscated. Spanish colonial officials had used this method of destroying the business of foreigners on more than one occasion.

Blodgett went at once to Consul Elliott's residence, and when he had briefly related the story of the new Spanish outrage the two went down to the cable office. Admiral Carpenter was then at Yokohama with the Asiatic squadron. The consul wrote a short message to the admiral and handed it to the operator. The message was in cipher. "Send assistance," it read. "American interests in peril. Elliott."

"Send in English, Carpenter," was the answer received by the consul a short time afterward. Elliott could not understand why Admiral Carpenter wished the message sent in English, for he knew that the admiral must understand the cipher. But the consul hastened back to the cable office and wrote out a second message in plain English. An hour later Governor General Blanco's secretary called at the consulate and said that Blanco wished to see the consul at once. Elliott went over to the governor general's residence. Blanco handed him the second message he had left at the cable office.

"I am astonished, sir," exclaimed Elliott, "that a consul's message has been held."

"I am sorry it had to be done," replied Blanco, "but you see we couldn't let that go. It might cause some unpleasantness between your country and mine."

"But no government has a right to hold back a consul's message, and if this message is not sent at once I will report the fact to my government."

The consul then produced the bill presented to the American company by the customs official and asked by what right an officer of the government could trump up such a charge. Blanco said he was sorry that there was any misunderstanding between the company and the officials, but the "embargo" was according to law, having come from the supreme court, and he could do nothing about it.

General Blanco's Backdown.

"Then I shall take the first steamer for Hongkong," stonily replied Consul Elliott, "and return with the American squadron to protect American interests."

"I will look into the matter more thoroughly," said Blanco after a moment's thought. "See me again before you do anything." That evening Blanco sent again for the consul to tell him that the law had been looked up, and it had been found that the embargo could be raised. Warner, Blodgett & Co. never paid the fine of \$23,885.15, and Admiral Carpenter's hint about plain English saved the United States the cost of sending a fleet and getting into a tangle with Spain, but the petty robberies continued, and the officials found



SOME OF UNCLE SAM'S NEW WARDS.

Remarkable Rescue.
Mrs. Michael Curtis, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was—Free trial bottle of this Great Discovery at Dr. H. Vaughan's Drug Store, Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.00.

Robbed the Grave.
A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most deplorable condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters'; and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement, I continued their use for three weeks and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50c per bottle at Dr. Vaughan's Drug Store.

It Will Surprise You.
In order to prove the great merit of Ely's Cream Balm, the most effective cure for Catarrh and Colds in the Head, we will supply a generous 10 cent trial size or will mail for 10 cents. Full size 50c. ELY BROS 26 Warren St., N. Y. City.

Ely's Cream Balm has completely cured me of catarrh when everything else failed. Many acquaintances have used it with excellent results.—Alfred W. Stevens, Caldwell, O.

Resident Surgeon. "Well, how did you come to get out up in that fashion?"

Sally Slumms—"Whoo, I jist had some woids wit' me gen'leman friend."

Beggar—"Mister, kin you help a poor fellow to get some dinner, I haven't."

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new ways of injuring the company's business. The persecution grew so great that the company reluctantly decided to seek the protection of the British flag, and the American house of Warner, Blodgett & Co. became the British house of Warner, Barnes & Co.

Spain's misgovernment of her rich possessions in the east began with the massacre of the natives by their Spanish conquerors in the sixteenth century, has continued uninterruptedly for more than three centuries since and might have gone on hundreds of years more had not Spanish misrule on the American island of Cuba brought about a war for human rights between this country and Spain. In the faraway Philippines, a land of volcanoes, earthquakes and typhoons, Spain could carry out her iniquitous colonial system of government away from the eyes of the civilized world. Only when some traveler has returned to the life of the islanders has anything been heard of the medieval government perpetuated in that wild country for the enrichment of the private purses of favored Spanish officials, and the replenishing of the public treasury, depleted by corruption at home and wars in the colonies.

Now that we are at war with Spain and our flag floats in the capital of the Philippines, Americans who have been in the islands are free to speak their minds. No one is better qualified to speak than former Consul Elliott, who was three years at Manila. During the last six months of his stay the consulate was guarded by six Spanish soldiers, and Elliott constantly carried two pistols and a cartridge belt. Because of his Americanism he was as obnoxious to the Spaniards of Manila as was General Lee to Havana's loyalists.

Corrupt Spanish Rule.

"Spanish rule in the Philippines is thoroughly corrupt," says Mr. Elliott. "The system of government nominally in operation is bad enough, but it is made many times worse by the officials from Spain who go to the Philippines for no other purpose than to make a fortune. The salary of the governor general is \$40,000 a year, nearly as large as the president's, but the salary is insignificant in comparison with the amount the officials steal. Weyler, on his return from the Philippines, had to his credit in the banks of London and Paris several million dollars, squeezed out of the people and the foreign merchants. General Despayrol, who succeeded him, was an honest man, and it is related that he knocked down a Chinese merchant who came to him with a gift of bags of silver coins amounting to \$10,000. Blanco, who ruled the province while I was there, was also an honest man, but he had to carry out the laws."

"The Philippines cover more square miles of territory than most American states. Imagine the states of New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine transported to the China sea and cut up into 1,200 islands, ranging in size from one as large as New York and Massachusetts combined to little islets not large enough for a boy to turn a handspike on. Then put all the New York state people on the largest island, Luzon, with a city about the size of Washington for its capital, Manila, and spread the other 1,000,000 people about on the other islands. Now you have some idea of the Philippines. North and south the islands extend 1,200 miles, and east and west some 700 miles, and the archipelago is well knit together too."

"Who live there? Now you've got me. I was there three years, but I never was sure whether a man was Spanish, Chinese, Malay, Siamese, Negrito or something else, or all combined. I don't believe there can be found such a mixture of races anywhere in the world. Outside of the island of Luzon and one or two others, the population is divided between the Negritos and the Malays. The Negritos are dwarfish blacks, the original settlers in the islands some 500 years ago. The Malays swarmed in upon them from the south and drove them into the hills, so that now the coasts are held by the Malay tribes, who speak 20 different dialects, and the interior is held by the Negrito tribes, speaking some 200 dialects, perhaps more, for little is known of the wild, unexplored interior country on any of the islands, even Luzon."

A Very Mixed Population.

"Manila is a cosmopolitan city. The Spaniards, the rulers, number less than 5,000, and there are not more than 10,000 there with a few Americans, who are seldom seen. The Chinese number 60,000. They are the small shopkeepers. Malays are as thick as Chinese. The great middle class is made up of some 50,000 mestizos, the offspring of Malay mothers and Chinese fathers in the majority of cases, but Spanish blood runs in the veins of many of the mestizos. These half castes, superior in intelligence to the natives, are in a perpetual state of unrest. They have led all the revolutions in the islands and are the people who are expected to aid this country in taking possession of the Philippines. Some of their leaders are bright men, who chafe under the Spanish yoke and long for more humane rulers, or, if possible, independence."

"Everybody and everything is taxed. Spain draws an enormous revenue from the Philippines—how much no one knows. The annual budget, when I was at Manila, amounted to some \$15,000,000, and must have been increased since to help carry on the war in Cuba. But the amount squeezed from all classes of people by the thieving officials is many millions more. Let me read you some figures from a recent budget."

"The codula personal, a 'document for identification,' must be carried by every person over 15 years of age. The tax varies, according to age and financial condition, from 75 cents to \$25. The sum expected to be realized in this budget was \$4,401,629.25. The head tax on the Chinese was \$286,250. The tobacco tax on the Chinese was \$11,250, and on the other persons \$222,500. In addition to these personal taxes the natives must pay taxes for owning coconut trees and beasts of burden; for every wheel on their wagons they must pay \$4 a year; they must pay taxes for keeping shops, killing animals, running mills and oil presses, holding cockfights, owning fighting cocks and burying bodies."

"Cockfighting is the great national sport, and the budget estimated the tax on the sport at \$149,039. The opium contract was to realize \$489,400. From lotteries the estimated revenue was placed at \$801,562. All kinds of paper must be stamped—\$248,400; the convicts are hired out—\$20,000; the mint 'manipulates' the bullion—\$830,850; government lands are sold—\$60,000. The natives back in the hills are taxed, but only a few thousands are reached by the collectors. The tribute from the tribes in this budget was estimated at \$12,000."

"Everybody in business must have a license, like our liquor license. I knew one druggist who paid \$1,200 a year for the privilege of doing business. His store was small. The foreign importers and exporters are forced to pay enormous taxes and fines. If they complain, the officials find excuses for confiscating their property and driving them from the islands. Nearly all the foreign trade is in the hands of the English, French, Dutch and Germans, the Spaniards not having the ability of the other Europeans. Ever since the islands were conquered Spain has fought the foreign merchants, framing the most absurd legislation to divide their profits with the government. The amount expected to be realized in business licenses in this budget was \$1,350,000."

A Possession Worth Holding.

"The United States, I believe, should hold the Philippines. The mestizos and the Europeans would welcome American control, and of course the Malays, Chinese and Negritos would be glad of any chance of escaping from their Spanish oppressors. We should, I believe, set up a provisional government in the islands, giving the control to the half castes, among whom are many capable men."

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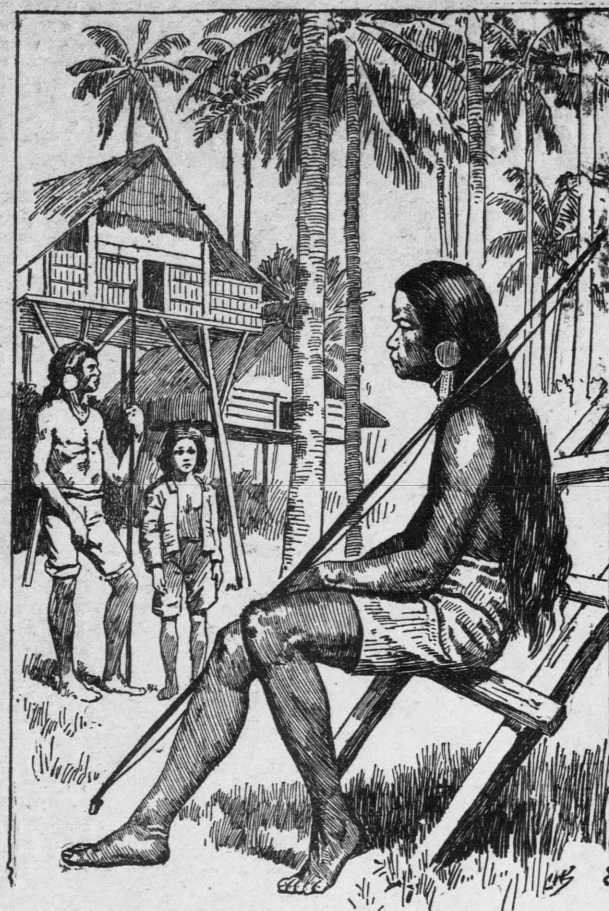
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A GUANGA WARRIOR.

men. Over them should be placed a few strong American organizers and executive officers. The foreign trade has been greatly injured by the insurrection of the past two years, but before the fighting began it annually amounted to about \$40,000,000. The exports of hemp, sugar and other products to the United States amounted to \$1,000,000 a month. Hemp is the most important product of the islands, the export amounting to \$5,000,000 a year, and we receive nearly all of it. The sugar export is nearly as large, but the quality is not good. The tobacco export amounts to about \$4,000,000, while about the same amount will cover the less important products—coffee, cocoa, cotton, pepper, quillsilver, ebony, mahogany, indigoes, cedar, saltpeper, coral, vanilla and medicinal barks. Ten years ago 164 American vessels were engaged in the Philippine trade, the number having doubled in five years. Now the number must be insignificant. The Philippines have wonderful undeveloped resources. The output of hemp, sugar and tobacco could be greatly increased under a civilized government. Coal and iron are there in great quantities, I believe, and might now be important articles of export had we taken the islands ten years ago. Now that the American flag has replaced the Spanish at Manila I look for a great future for the Philippines."

What Yankee Invention Would Do.

Manley R. Sherman of Los Angeles, Cal., is another American who has spent years in the Philippines and knows the country well. He has been in the employ of a trading company which has been buying indigo, camphor, sugar, spices and hemp in the Philippine Islands for 80 years.

"If the United States should take the Philippine Islands as a possession, they would have a most valuable piece of property. The possibilities of the Philippines as wealth producers can hardly be overestimated. The export in 1897 amounted to about \$30,000,000, and that in the face of the blighting oppression of the Spaniards on every enterprise except tobacco and sugar. United States Consul Williams at Manila and I have discussed many times the agricultural possibilities of the Philippines under American push and with Yankee invention. I believe the exports from the islands might be increased to \$50,000,000 annually in a few years. There are nowhere in Central America land and water facilities that approach those of the island of Negros for growing coffee. The exportation of coffee in 1897 amounted to about \$250,000. It ought to have been ten times that amount."

"I am wondering in these days, when Uncle Sam is about sending troops from the Pacific coast to the Philippines, what the American boys will think of the climate over there. With the possible exception of some parts of interior India and Arabia, I doubt if there is any hotter climate than that of Manila. The islands reach within four degrees of the equator. The temperature is not so very high, but the humidity is. The most extreme care must constantly be exercised to keep one's physical condition properly toned all summer long. The hottest days in the year are in May and June. Fortunately a breeze usually springs up in the early evening, and that tempers the atmosphere so that one can get some sleep if he is properly fixed for it when midnight comes. The mean temperature at the Philippines is 73 degrees. In November the weather cools, and then for weeks at a time along the seacoasts it is about as near perfection as any one can imagine."

"For seven months in the year, from April to October, no one but the poorest laborer goes out of doors, unless compelled to do so, between 6 o'clock in the morning and 4 in the afternoon. In Manila the whole population rises at 4 and 5 a. m. and gets the work of the day out of the way before 8 o'clock. The houses are opened, servants clean up, merchants do their business and the school children are busy with their teachers. Then when Old Sol begins to shoot his darts down upon the country more perpendicularly the whole population goes into their houses and stay there until sundown. It is a land of siestas. Every one who can sleeps there all day long, and slumber there is reduced to a science. Business is suspended all day long. Even the men at the wharves quit work for six or seven hours when the sun is highest."

"At sundown Manila wakes up. There is an opening of the heavy board window blinds and an exodus of people from the homes. The principal meal of the day is served at about 6 o'clock, and with the rich Spanish it is a ceremonious affair. Thereafter the whole population goes out for a walk. The cock-fights take place in the evening. The old theater is always crowded at night—especially Sunday nights."

Insurrections and Earthquakes.

"There are 10,000 Spanish regulars on guard in the islands. The insurgents last fall numbered about 40,000, of whom 5,000 were armed with good guns. The insurgents have a few good cannon cast from melted church bells and bits of metal that they gathered here and there. Manila, like Havana, has naturally been in control of the Spanish troops, and the insurgents have been carrying on a warfare 40 and 60 miles from Manila similar to that of the Cubans about Havana."

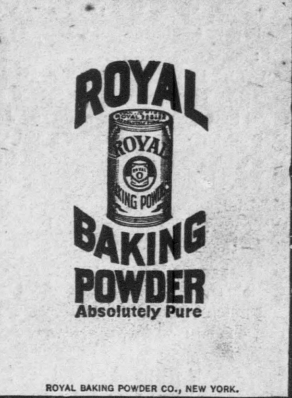
"In the summer of 1896 the order of the Katipunan was secretly formed among the Malays and Chinese. The purpose was to 'remove by blood the bondage by Spain.' The members of the order were sworn by a oath across the left breast. With one blood which issued from the wound the initiate crossed himself and daubed his mouth and solemnly swore that he would spill the blood of at least one Spaniard every six months. The Spanish got hold of the plot. By trials that lasted an hour or two in some cases and 80 or 40 minutes each in most cases 4,700 of the persons suspected as being in the plot were convicted and shot to death. In the month of November, 1896, there were 500 executions on the outskirts of Manila. In one day some 75 men were stood up before a wall and shot."

"The earthquakes in the Philippines, especially on Luzon and Negros islands, deserve a special story by themselves. The whole group of islands is of volcanic origin. There are 70 volcanoes in constant eruption on the islands. The famous volcano Mayaya is within sight of Manila. An earthquake occurs on an average of once every ten days. I have known small quakes to come at the rate of a dozen a day for a week at a time. About a dozen times a year there are shocks so severe that people will run about in fright and damage will be done to the buildings. The big bridge over the Pasig river at Manila has been so overthrown by earthquakes twice during my residence in the city that it has been made unsafe for travel. In 1884 an earthquake nearly ruined the great stone cathedral in Manila, razed many buildings to the ground, rocked hundreds more, and 2,000 people on Luzon island were killed by falling timbers and walls. In 1890 the great earthquake occurred on Negros island. It has never been known how many people were killed there, but the number is estimated at 7,000. Almost every structure on the island was shaken down, and great gaps, yards wide and miles long, were cracked across the island. The quake opened seams in the earth from the seacoast and made passages from the interior lakes to the ocean. I suppose if such a quake should occur in New York city there wouldn't be one building left on all Manhattan Island."

"Please give me a job with you," wrote a patriot to the colonel of a new regiment. "Am anxious to kill a Spaniard." To which the colonel replied: "You have already knocked an 'out' of that Spaniard, be content with that."

Ferry—"That isn't much of a tailor you are patronizing now. Hargreaves—I know he isn't much of a fitter, but he is so shortighted he can't recognize a man ten feet away."

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



Washington ... Letter

RESIDENT McKinley believes, and every member of the Cabinet agrees with him, that the war movements now under way will be as successful as they are successfuly carried out, as they are certain to be, bring the war to a close by compelling Spain to sue for peace. These movements include the capture of Santiago de Cuba, upon which a combined attack is to be made by the army and navy just as soon as the troops can be got into position—they have probably already been landed—and the capture or destruction of the Spanish fleet in the harbor at that place. Just as soon as Santiago has been captured, the army and navy will make a combined move on Porto Rico, and when that island has been captured it is believed that Spain will gladly evacuate Cuba in order to get peace.

The last cable from Cuba, excepting the one to Key West, has been cut, and General Blanco is now not only cut off from Spain, but from nearly all of the Cuban cities, as the insurgents make it impossible for him to maintain overland wires from Havana.

No more daring deed has been performed during this war, or any other war, than the sinking of the U. S. collier Merrimack in order to obstruct the narrow channel at the entrance of Santiago harbor, by a volunteer crew of seven men under Lieut. Hobson. These heroes were all captured by the Spanish, but they will not remain in prison long, and President McKinley will see that they are properly rewarded when they get out.

The Senate has passed the war revenue bill. As passed by the Senate it authorizes the issue of \$300,000,000 in bonds and directs the coinage of the silver dollar in the treasury at the rate of \$4,000,000 a month and the issuing of silver certificates for that amount. The bill has been sent to a conference committee, and the House conferees will insist upon increasing the bonds to \$500,000,000, as provided in the original House bill, and upon striking out the silver coinage clause, and they expect to carry their point in both instances. The final vote upon the bill in the Senate was 43 to 23.

Senator Wolcott made a manly reply to the implied charge of Senator Allen that the Bimetallist Commission uselessly and extravagantly wasted an appropriation of \$100,000 during its trip to Europe, in which he said: "I desire to inform the Senator from Nebraska that the three commissioners spent more than six months in Europe, traveling where their duties took them. They were accompanied by a secretary, and the entire expense of the work accomplished was only \$16,000. And I desire to add that every member of the commission, in accepting the appointment and performing his duties, sacrificed thousands of dollars. It is undignified and unbefitting a Senator of the U. S. to stand in his place on this floor and suggest that the commission spent money it was not justified in spending. I am getting tired of hearing that sort of suggestion from the Senator from Nebraska. It is not the first, the second, nor the third time he has thrown them out. Through him they are now being circulated in the west by means of 'patent insiders.'"

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

Cramps, Cuts, Colds, Croup, Coughs, Tooth-ache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, and all Bowel Complaints.

A Sure, Safe, Quick Cure for these troubles is

Pain-Killer

It is the trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes. Used internally or externally. Beware of imitations. Take none but the genuine "PAIN-KILLER." Sold everywhere. 25c. and 50c. bottles.

The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.
MIDDLETOWN, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE.
PICKENDREE DOWNHILL.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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MIDDLETOWN, DEL. JUNE 11, 1898

THE BALLOT LAW.

Gov. Tunnell has signed all the bills passed by the General Assembly save the ballot law. The Every Evening says that law is a bad one and should be vetoed, while the Delawarean defends it in the following vigorous manner:

"The Every Evening of Monday says that The Delawarean in an editorial that bears the ear marks of John F. Salsbury tried to defeat a bad law. We will say to the well informed editor of that paper that John F. Salsbury is in no way connected with this paper. We have said and now say that the ballot law passed by the General Assembly the last day of its session is, in the main, a good law, and much better than the election law that has been in force. Now we will go further and say in way of excuse for the editor if that he had ever read the new ballot law he would never have written such an editorial, because this ballot law will help break up vote buying, and that is what was intended by the General Assembly.

"But the Every Evening says that the promiscuous printing of tickets is opening the doors to corruption of the suffrage. If the editor had ever read the bill he would have found the following oath patterned after the Constitution, standing in the direct path of every corruptor and corrupt man in the State. This in substance is the oath:

"You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you have not received (or offered to receive or accept or shall pay or offer to pay, transfer or deliver or offer to deliver or offer to promise to pay, transfer or shall contribute or offer to promise to contribute to another to be paid or used any money or valuable thing as a compensation or inducement for voting or withholding a vote."

"This does not look like opening the door to corruption; but, on the other hand, it makes it impossible for one to buy votes without risking prosecution, the Every Evening to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Now, in view of the corruption for the last few years, every man at all acquainted with the facts knows that the Australian ballot law made it possible to so great an extent to de-bauch the elections.

"Governor Tunnell is a sensible and practical man, and we do not believe that he will use the veto power given him by the Constitution to thwart the honest sentiment of almost the entire General Assembly."

The Dover Index is as radically opposed to the ballot law as the Delawarean is in favor of it. Here is a case of the doctors disagreeing.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN has been commissioned as a colonel in a regiment of Nebraska Volunteers. He says that he desires to fight in his country's cause, and offered his services to President McKinley but they were refused. The Populist Governor of Nebraska has given him the opportunity which he seeks and it is said all his brother officers in the regiment are silver men. There will therefore be harmony on finances. Mr. Bryan has the same right to seek position in the army as have other men who are without military training. So long as there is no fighting to do citizen officers may do as well as citizen soldiers, but in an engagement we should think the rank and file would prefer trained officers. Unfortunately they have nothing to say about it.

There is but to do and die.

This is the year for the election of Governors, and gubernatorial contests will be held in twenty-eight states: New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Wisconsin, Wyoming. Delaware lost her place in this list through the death of Gov. Marvill throwing our election two years earlier.

In the recommendations of names for registrars, &c., to the Governor the Regular Republican, so called, and the Union Republican County Committee of all three counties agreed this week on names, sending in a union list. This is the first step towards harmony, a long step towards one Republican ticket.

WAR ITEMS.

The United States Navy has furnished another name for enrollment on the list of heroes. This latest hero is Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson, who conceived and so boldly executed the design of sinking the collier Merrimac in the channel at Santiago, in order to completely bottle up the Spanish fleet. He and his volunteer crew of seven men were captured, but will be exchanged. And in the meantime Hobson shares the glory of fame with Dewey.

IT WILL SURPRISE YOU.

In order to prove the great merit of Ely's Cream Balm, the most effective cure for Catarrh and Cold in Head, your druggist will supply a generous 10 cent trial size or we will mail for 10 cents. Full size 50c.

ELY BROS 26 Warren St., N. Y. City.
Ely's Cream Balm has completely cured me of catarrh when everything else failed. Many acquaintances have used it with excellent results.—Alfred W. Stevens, Caldwell, O.

WHAT WAS DONE.

"Perhaps the final adjournment of no legislative session has left so much doubt in the public mind as to the nature of work done, as that which came to a close on Monday of last week. A month more at the least must roll around before the law can be published, and until then, the people of this State will remain in more or less ignorance as to what was accomplished by the late five months of sitting in the Capitol. Despite all this, however, the statutes enacted are even now in full force and operation, and it is well-known that ignorance of the law excuses no man.

"The main reason for this peculiar lack of knowledge as to the fruits of the last General Assembly, is due to the fact that by far the major portion of its work was done in the last few weeks of its existence. Under these circumstances, some brief synopsis of the most important acts passed, would seem of special interest and advantage.

"The new school law will, in all probability, be published in pamphlet form and ready for distribution in the course of the next ten days or fortnight, and for this reason it is only necessary to state that practically no changes are made as to the date, manner and mode of school elections.

"The registration law will, practically, go into active operation next Saturday. The Governor is to appoint registration officers for the State, outside of Wilmington, to consist of one registrar and two assistant registrars for each election district.

"These appointments must be made, in the case of this present year, sometime between the eleventh and twenty-fifth of this month; and are, further, only to be made from lists of names furnished him by the County Executive Committees of the two leading political parties, the Governor to determine which are the two leading parties.

"These lists of names must be handed to the Governor not later than the eleventh of this month, with regard to the registration officers to be appointed this year. There must be a separate list for each election district, which must be composed of three names for each appointment to be made; three for each registrar, and three for each of the two assistant registrars. No person appointed a registration officer can refuse or neglect to perform the duties of the office under a penalty of one hundred dollars, but no one exempt by the laws of this State from performing jury duty, is liable to appointment, such as attorneys at law, practicing physicians and surgeons, preachers, teachers in public schools, and public officers; nor is anyone qualified for the appointment who is a candidate for any office, to be voted for at the election next following the registration for which he is appointed.

"The qualifications for registration are much as under the old law, except that the fee of one dollar must be paid at the time of the application.

"In case of the failure to register by the officers, or in case of an alleged illegal registration, an appeal lies to the associate judge.

"The days fixed for registering are, the first three Saturdays in August, the third Saturday in September, and the third Saturday next preceding the day of the ensuing general election.

"There is no board of appeal composed of registration officers.

"The oath contained in the new constitution, must be taken, if called for, before the applicant is entitled to registration.

"The new election law is mainly taken up with limiting and defining boundaries of election districts in the State, outside the city of Wilmington. Its other features are, practically, as under the old law,—the preparation of ballot boxes, &c.

"The three acts just named, together with the new ballot law which has not yet received the approval of the Governor, constitutes the real work of the late session. In addition thereto, no small number of more or less special statutes were enacted. As to them, only the publication of the laws complete will furnish adequate knowledge.—Dover Index.

MY MARYLAND.

The new form of oath prescribed by act of the last General Assembly in Maryland was put into practice in the courtroom at Eastern, Md., this week. The uplifted hand is substituted for the Bible. There was but little awkwardness noticeable in making the change.

In the Circuit Court for Talbot county, Md., on Monday Judge Stamp pronounced the sentence of death on Joseph Wright, colored, convicted of the murder of William Newcomb, in the Kent forest. He will be hanged to the gallows on Monday.

Box boys are playing havoc with all kinds of vegetation in Worcester county. Farmers report these pests more numerous than for many years. Not only are they devouring the trees of their foliage, but are also attacking the young corn, grass and all kinds of fruit trees. It seems that all remedies fail to exterminate them.

H. F. Rowley, a representative of J. F. Hobson & Co., Philadelphia fruit dealers, has been traveling through Talbot, Caroline and Queen Anne's counties, looking up and estimating the peach crop of the Delaware Peninsula. Mr. Rowley estimates that there will not be over a fourth of a crop, owing, he thinks, to the late frosts, hail and the sting of insects, chiefly the curculio. These three factors, Mr. Rowley thinks, will cause the "June Fall" to be heavy. He also thinks the good fruit, heavy handled and culled, will bring fair prices. Mr. Rowley's investigation in this county could not have been very thorough, as peach growers are estimating half a crop at least from present indications.—Denton Union.

Unclaimed Letters.

A list of unclaimed letters remaining in the Middletown post-office which can be had by saying they are advertised: George E. Adams, John Brisco, William L. Hitchens, James E. Hamilton, William Heathcote, John R. Hobson, Lavina Hill, Townsend Henry, Mrs. Mattie Rems, Lillie Staats, W. K. Spencer, B. F. Turner, Charley Waters, Lewis Anderson, Samuel Wood, Andley Miller.

THE DIOCESAN CONVENTION.

The 112 Annual Convention of the P. E. Diocese of Delaware met in St. Paul's Church, Georgetown, Wednesday, June 1st, the report of which was crowded out last week.

Many of the clergy and lay delegates reached there Tuesday evening, and a very interesting missionary meeting was held at 8.30 o'clock, at which addresses were made by Rev. George M. Bond, Rector of Christ Church, Dover, Robert Graham of New York, and the Bishop.

At 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, a preparatory service was held in the church, conducted by Rev. E. K. Miller, of Stanton, and Rev. Dr. DuHamel, of Dover. At 9.30 the Convention met in regular session in the Parish House, Bishop Coleman presiding.

S. Minot Curtis of Newark, was chosen secretary and E. A. Van Trump, Esq., assistant secretary. Sixteen ministerial delegates answered to their names. Rev. J. Leighton McKim, Rev. W. J. Wilkie and Rev. C. A. Horne were appointed a committee on credentials of the lay delegates. The committee reported fifty-three lay delegates entitled to seats and most of them were present.

Bishop Coleman called attention to the fact of Rev. John Linn McKim residing in Georgetown and said "he was the oldest clergyman in the Diocese, having come there in 1844, and had just celebrated the 60th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood." At his suggestion, Rev. George O. Hall and Rev. George W. Dams were appointed a committee to take to Mr. McKim the greetings of the body and invite him to attend the Convention if strength would permit.

The Standing Committee was chosen, the following composing it: Revs. Charles E. Murray, H. Ashton Henry and George W. Dams, and S. Minot Curtis and Dr. Horace Burr. Report of Rev. George O. Hall, archdeacon of Wilmington, was read, showing great activity in this part of the Diocese, and also showed that good work was being done in his jurisdiction.

The Bishop reported confirming 369 persons during the year, of which number he certified 220 in this diocese. He also baptized in this diocese, 16 persons, 15 of whom were children; officiated at 2 marriages, 4 funerals, ordained 2 priests, consecrated 1 church, laid one corner-stone, conducted 4 services of benediction, instituted 1 clergyman, conducted 9 celebrations of the holy communion and delivered 274 sermons and addresses.

A recess of five minutes was taken, during which Dr. Horace Burr, of Trinity, Wilmington, presented in the name of the Diocese a handsome silver fruit bowl to S. Minot Curtis, who has been secretary of the Convention for nearly forty years. Mr. Curtis was very much affected by the unexpected tribute and could scarcely respond, except in a few words of thanks.

Archdeacon Dams offered resolutions extending sympathy to the President in the war in which we are now engaged, and our gratitude to the soldiers and sailors which were adopted.

Following clergy were elected delegates to the General Convention that sits in Washington, D. C., next October: Rev. George O. Hall, Rev. H. Ashton Henry, Rev. Kenney J. Hammond.

The lay delegates elected were Col. G. H. Raymond, S. M. Curtis, Esq., Hon. Edward G. Bradford and Dr. Horace Burr. The supplemental delegates were Revs. Martin Dunlap, W. J. Wilkie, J. Leighton McKim and E. K. Miller of the clergy, and George A. Elliott, Edwin R. Paynter, Thomas Holcomb and William Luke of the laity.

An amendment to Canon 1 was adopted by both orders.

Committee on place of meeting of next convention offered an invitation to St. John's, Wilmington, and on motion the invitation was accepted.

Rev. W. J. Wilkie and Mr. George V. Feyerly, of Middletown, attended.

Free Air for Children: The Children's Free Air Society of Baltimore City is entering upon its seventh year's work of providing summer outings for the children of the poor of that city.

During the season of 1897 over 1800 little children were taken from the hot alleys and the courts of Baltimore, placed in country homes for two weeks, their brightened and strengthened by the change of air and then returned safely to their mothers.

The aim of the Free Air Society is to get churches, or religious societies connected with them, interested in securing homes for the children, and thus providing free entertainment to the little guests. Often last year the interest of whole communities was aroused in the work, and some towns and villages entertained two, three and four carloads of children. How much real joy was put in these little lives, no one can ever estimate. It is the purpose of the Society to continue their efforts along these lines, and it is hoped that in many more towns efforts may this year be made to provide entertainment for children in carload lots. The Society pay every expense of placing the children in the hands of those willing to provide entertainment but does not pay board.

A special train of six or more cars will be sent along some of the principal railroads leading out of Baltimore during the season and application for children should be sent in by June 30.

Miss Florence Galloway, Secretary, 4 W. Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md., desires to communicate with any who may be interested in this deserving charity.

"THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD OR OUR SAVIOUR IN ART." Contains over 1000 full-page engravings of our Saviour, by the Great Masters. It is not a life of Christ, but an exhibit of all the great Masters' ideals of the Christ. No other book like it ever published. Agents are taking from three to twenty orders. The book is so beautiful that when people see it they want it. Published less than a year and already in its twenty-fifth edition. Some editions consisting of 18,000 books. The presses are running day and night to fill orders. A perusal of the pictures of this book is like taking a tour among the great art galleries of Europe. The Hermitage, Prado, Uffizi, Pitti, Louvre, Vatican, National of London, National of Berlin, Belvedere and other celebrated European art galleries have all placed their treasures and greatest treasures at our disposal that they might be reproduced for this superb work. "First glance at the pictures brought tears to my eyes," says one. "Cleared \$150 first week's work with the book," says another. Many men and women buying and paying for homes from their success with this great work. Also many women of good church standing, can secure position of Manager here to do office work and corresponding with agents in this territory. Address for full particulars A. P. T. Elder, Publisher, 189 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., First Floor.

The Transcript, \$1.00 per year.

WANAMAKER'S

HALF-YEAR SALE OF MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

The twenty-second half-year sale of Women's Undergarments and Children's Wear is in progress. FRESH AND NEWLY-DAINTY GARMENTS made to our exacting requirements from good new cottons just from the mills.

The markets never held so much of unworthiness—skimped sizes, old and yellow muslins, poor embroideries. Disgusted with such trash, our chief and his corps of helpers started on a new campaign. The result is for your approval. The most inexpensive pieces here are perfectly fashioned, well made and daintily trimmed.

There is the carefulness and liberality of home produced garments, with an added plenteity of work that the most patient home sewer would not have time for. The chief went to Paris for ideas and makers went to Switzerland to get daintiest edgings and insertions at first hands.

So closely has the making preceded the sale that only 600,000 Garments Are Ready

But the work goes on, and a townful of bright, intelligent, rosy-cheeked young women are making fine wares while you are choosing the truly economical needwork we have gathered—for this underwear is MADE IN SEMI-RURAL WORKROOMS, with such sensible surroundings for the health and comfort of the workers that the

Product is to All Purposes Home-Made

Our contracts are supposed to yield us sufficient goods for the entire months selling, but prudent people know that delays are dangerous. Even this business organization cannot command such low prices continuously. We and you are fortunate in the supplies we gather for a month's selling twice a year.

Economy for you—liberality for them. Sounds inconsistent, but it is not. Let us see how easily it is done. Even such staple goods as muslins are a mile cheaper in carload lots. That is how they are bought. The trimmings come straight from St. Gall. All in all, it is fair to suppose that materials cost twenty per cent. under retail prices. The manufacturer is satisfied with five per cent. profit, and even liberal wages don't add much to the cost when, with labor-saving machinery, a young woman can produce a fairly elaborate petticoat in an hour. THE SIMPLER GARMENTS SELL AT ABOUT WHAT EQUAL MATERIALS WOULD COST YOU, and the very finest undergarments are not extravagant.

There is a winsome collection of Lingerie from Paris—exquisite pieces that will charm any lover of daintiness—these fine things in the Little French Store.

Night Gowns—

At 35c—Of muslin; square yoke with four clusters of five plaits each and trimmed with narrow ruffle collar, collar and sleeves trimmed with ruffle. Only three to a buyer.
At 35c—Of muslin; Empire style with shield of embroidery; collar and sleeves are finished with ruffle. Only three to a buyer.
At 50c—Of muslin; collar and sleeves finished with ruffle of lawn; yoke composed of clusters of plaits and insertion.
At 50c—Of muslin; V neck; yoke of hemstitching and fine plaits; neck and sleeves embroidery trimmed.
At 50c—Of muslin; high neck; trimmed with ribbon-run embroidery; sleeves finished with embroidery.
At 50c—Of muslin; high neck; front has four rows of insertion and six clusters of fine plaits; neck and sleeves trimmed.
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At 50c—Of muslin; V neck; yoke of hemstitching and fine plaits; neck and sleeves embroidery trimmed.
At 50c—Of muslin; high neck; front has four rows of insertion and six clusters of fine plaits; neck and sleeves trimmed.
At 50c—Of muslin; yoke composed of six clusters of fine plaits and four lace insertions; collar and sleeves lace trimmed.
At 50c—Of muslin; square neck; trim with ruffle of lawn; yoke composed of clusters of plaits and insertion.
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